UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DOCKET # 83(R410(S))JMA RELATED CASE # (If Any) misc. 88-34 ANGELO RUGGIERO, et al JUDGE Mc LANGHIA C/A DOCKET # 88-1083 Dhu Gleeson FIRM ADDRESS: PHONE NUMBER: DOCKET ENTRIES A -DOCUMENT # LIST OF DOCUMENTS Transcript of Proceedings 1/21/88 Transcript of Proceeding 1/13/88 Order PATED 1/22/88 re: Record on Appen Sealed Documents 56

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EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
225 CADMAN PLAZA EAST
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201

ROBERT C. HEINEMANN

JAMES GIOKAS

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THE DOCKET SHEET FOR MISC. 88-34 HAS BEEN SENT FOR YOUR INFORMATION

M. Glenn, Deputy Clerk

PLEASE NOTE THAT SEALED DOCUMENTS ARE INCLUDED.

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2		X	NEW TORK
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	, :	CR-83-412(S)
5			MISC. 88-34 (In Re Grand Jury)
6	v.	:	United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York
7	ANGELO RUGGIERO, GENE GOTTI,		;
8	JOHN CARNEGLIA, ANTHONY MOSCATIELLO,		
9	EDWARD LINO, MARK REITER,	; · ·	
10	JOSEPH LO PRESTI, ANTHONY GURINO,		JAN 2 2 1988
11	CESAR GURINO,	pr/	SEIVED IN JUDGE
12	OSCAR ANSOURIAN,	COST	ANTINO'S CHAMBERS
13	Defendants.		#
14		:	January 21, 1988 1:00 o'clock p.m.
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16	X		
17		TRANSCRIPT OF	TRIAL/MOTION
18	TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL/MOTION 3EFORE THE HONORAGLE CHIEF JUDGE JACK 3. WEINSTEIN MARK A. COSTANTINO I. LEO GLASSER EUGENE H. NICKERSON JOSEPH M. McLAUGHLIN CHARLES P. SIFTON JOHN R. 3ARTELS THOMAS C. PLATT		
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23	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES		
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25	APPEARANCES:		$(\!\!(\!$
l	For the Government:	ANDF	REW J. MALONEY

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10484 1 United States Attorney 2 LAWRENCE A. URGENSON Chief Assistant US Attorney 3 JOHN GLEESON 4 Assistant US Attorney 5 ROBERT LA RUSSO Assistant US Attorney 6 JACK SHANNON, 7 Special AUSA 225 Cadman Plaza East 8 Brooklyn, New York 11201 9 For the Defendant Ruggiero: JEFFREY HOFFMAN, ESQ. For the Defendant Gotti: RONALD FISCHETTI, ESQ. 10 For the Defendant Carneglia: ANTHONY LOMBARDINO, ESQ. For the Defendant Moscatiello: EDWIN SCHULMAN, ESQ. 11 For the Defendant Lino: ROBERT KATZBERG, ESQ. BENJAMIN BRAFFMAN, ESQ. For the Defendant Reiter: 12 For the Defendant Lo Presti: DAVID DE PETRIS, ESQ. DAVID LEWIS, ESQ. For the Defendant A. Gurino: 13 For the Defendant C. Gurino: ROBERT FOGELNEST, ESQ. MARTIN GEDULDIG, ESQ. For the Defendant Ansourian: 14 15 16 Sheldon Silverman Court Reporter: 225 Cadman Plaza East 17 Brooklyn, New York 11201 (718) 330-7687 18 19 20 21 Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by CAT 22

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: We'll hear from the government

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MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, first I would like to know

what procedures we're following as far as closure. I understand the jury is no longer sequestered. The matters discussed here are of such a sensitive nature it could impact on that issue.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Are you moving to exclude the public from the hearing?

MR. MALONEY: Yes, your Honor, sequestration of the jury, of course.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Sequestration of the jury is a matter for Judge Costantino. It would be inappropriate at this point to exclude the public. Do any of my colleagues disagree?

(No response).

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Motion denied.

MR. MALONEY: The next question, your Honor, we just submitted an affidavit to the Court which I've asked to be sealed. Is your Honor unsealing that affidavit along with the papers previously submitted?

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: The papers are not unsealed. We also have defendants' brief. Is that submitted under seal?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, it is, your Honor.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: The papers are not unsealed. Whatever is a matter of public record already will remain a matter of public record. Whether these papers will be sealed is a matter of further determination.

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MR. MALONEY: If your Honor please, it's rather awkward to make oral argument. Much of the material is sealed before this Court. I would ask your Honor since we have submitted the material to your Honor that we previously submitted to Judge Costantino if your Honor has a specific area of inquiry you want us to respond to?

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Do any of the counsel contest the right of the Court to sit en banc?

MR. FISCHETTI: Your Honor, most respectfully on behalf of my client, Eugene Gotti, we received information last night from Judge Costantino's chambers that we were to be here at 1:00 o'clock today with papers, if we could submit them. I tell your Honor that --

JUDGE MC LAUGHLIN: Hold your voices up.

MR. FISCHETTI: Certainly, Judge McLaughlin. I'll do the best I can.

We endeavored to submit those papers which we have submitted to the Court. We worked through the evening. I can assure the Court no one in my office has been to bed as yet from the time we received the notification from Judge Costantino.

We requested of Judge Costantino's chambers at that point to know the nature and the extent, the authority for the en banc proceeding at this point and we were not provided with that information, I'm sure for good reason, but whatever reason

we were not provided for it.

During the evening we conducted as much research as possible while, in effect, preparing a lengthy memorandum which, in effect, we believe disputes what the government has submitted in their memoranda. The purpose of these remarks to the Court is that since this is an extraordinary proceeding we are willing to proceed in any manner the Court would like us to proceed in this matter.

However, we do not and cannot at this stage waive any objections we might have to this extraordinary proceeding. We have not physically had the time to determine how this proceeding will go forward and what is the authority for the proceedings, for the Court to enact this very extraordinary session.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Thank you. The bench would like the grand jury minutes and any documents submitted to the grand jury in connection with what the government has said, as we understand it, is an inquiry with respect to possible tampering with the jury.

MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, that request is being honored. It's already being submitted or copied, if your Honor please.

There is some material, however, which we refer to in the recent affidavit just submitted to the Court that we respectfully decline to submit for reasons set forth --

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1 CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Submit what you have.

What page of your affidavit indicates what you don't want to submit?

JUDGE SIFTON: Page 6.

JUDGE COSTANTINO: Five and six, starts at the bottom of page 5.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: I don't seem to have the affidavit.

JUDGE COSTANTINO: Bottom of page 5 of Mr. Maloney's affidavit.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Would you give me a copy, please?

MR. MALONEY: Starts the bottom of page 5. I can read those paragraphs. I don't think they're of such a nature I couldn't read them.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Please do.

MR. MALONEY: Bottom of page 5 of the affidavit.

In response to Judge Weinstein's request, we are providing the Court with copies of all grand jury transcripts and investigative reports prepared in connection with the jury tampering investigation. These materials do not include handwritten notes containing source information, which notes are currently being safeguarded by the FBI.

Paragraph 14. As stated in our papers, some of the confidential information is so singular in nature that it

cannot be disclosed without revealing or creating an undue risk of revealing the identities of the confidential sources.

For the same reason, the government cannot reveal any additional information regarding the background of the informants themselves. In this connection, I have conferred this morning by telephone with the director of the F3I, William S. Sessions. Sessions has advised me that the F3I cannot disclose this source information because to do so would jeopardize the lives of government informants and cause irreparable damage to a series of investigations, which, in the judgment of the FSI, are of the highest priority.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: All I want at the moment is to know whether all information submitted to the grand jury has been submitted to this Court.

MR. MALONEY: Yes, your Honor. If it hasn't, it will be. Copies are right here on the table, I understand.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Then you are complying with the request of the Court to submit all grand jury information? MR. MALONEY: Yes, your Honor.

I understand your Honor's request to be more general than that.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: No, it's specific.

Where are the materials now?

MR. MALONEY: We ask, of course, the Court accept this in camera, keep them sealed. This is an ongoing grand jury

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CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: I'll take ten copies, please.

Is each set marked "Confidential"?

MR. GLEESON: Your Honor, I haven't had an opportunity to mark each of them confidential.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: The judges will do that.

Anything further the government wishes to add at this time?

MR. MALONEY: Other than the papers we've submitted, no, your Honor.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: The defendants wish to add anything?

(No response.)

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: The key issue before the Court in addition to the question of whether the government had the right to prevent the grand jury information from being revealed to the Court is, as I understand the contention of the defendants, that the grand jury investigation and allegations of the government are essentially not bona fide; that the matter was revealed to the Court trying the case and that the publicity was generated deliberately by the government in order to prevent the jury from further deliberation in a fair and proper way and to provide a basis for a mistrial which the defendants oppose, thereby, as I understand your argument, attempting to preclude the defendants from relying upon the

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double jeopardy defense should the action be sought to be retried.

Is that essentially your position?

MR. FISCHETTI: Your Honor, our position is laid out in detail in our papers. Your Honor has a sense of what our position is.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Well, if it's different from what I said, you better indicate what your position is explicitly and tell us why we should not consider the issue of whether the Government's bringing this to the attention of the trial judge was in bad faith, designed to create the necessity of a mistrial.

MR. FISCHETTI: Your Honor, I will respond, but your Honor realizes that the papers have been submitted under seal. If your Honor will allow me to speak in a fashion where information in our papers are not disclosed since they're under seal, I will respond as best as I can.

First of all, your Honor, may I inform the Court that I am speaking now with a voice for Gene Gotti. There are other defendants involved in this proceeding. Their counsel may also wish to be heard and add to my remarks or may not agree with my remarks, but our position basically is, your Honor, that a voir dire was conducted by Judge Costantino in camera based upon information supplied to him by the government. We were not notified of that voir dire nor allowed to have any input into

what that voir dire and the questions would be asked of those jurors.

The voir dire stated, your Honor, unequivocally, and this is on the public record, that each and every one of the jurors stated unequivocally that they had not been compromised, approached, contacted by any party in this case, neither the defendants nor any of their associates or friends.

The Government's position then was that that voir dire was not sufficient, although the questions that were asked were asked by the government and were repeated by Judge Costantino in my judgment in substance.

Subsequent to that, your Honor, a second voir dire occurred. This voir dire occurred in open court and when it occurred in open court the jurors again were asked the same questions as to whether or not they had been compromised, approached or in any manner tampered with during the trial of this action. Again, each answer was no as to those allegations.

The Government's position went further than that,

Judge, that the voir dire should not be accepted by the Judge.

We note, your Honor, in the Government's papers it is curiously absent that the voir dire unequivocally stated that no juror had been, in fact, approached or tampered with.

Following that, Judge, a hearing occurred. We opposed the hearing on the basis that the voir dire itself should have

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been sufficient. The hearing, we submit, your Honor, and we detail it in our papers, did not rise to any standard of a presumption that this juror had been -- or any juror -- had in fact been tampered with.

We detailed that in our papers. Many of the matters that are submitted in our papers are under seal. I ask of the Court since we submitted our papers at one o'clock, the bench has not had an opportunity to review our papers, that the Court review our papers to see what our argument is in that regard.

We are now left in a position because during the second voir dire, at least three jurors have indicated substantially that they cannot be fair jurors in this case. I won't detail their remarks. Their remarks are in the record. I'm sure the Court is familiar with them.

We're now left in a position where we have 11 jurors in this case who can possibly continue to sit.

Our position is that the government has failed to disclose to anyone, including Judge Costantino, any basis for jury tampering which would necessitate the type of extraordinary procedure that occurred in this case. Your Honor has an affidavit that you now have received under seal from Mr. Maloney.

What I can say which was on the public record is that during the time we conducted this hearing we had an in camera proceeding when remarks were made by the United States Attorney

of this district that a juror had been compromised. We requested, Judge, that even if we were not allowed because of security reasons to learn the identity of that juror, any information regarding that juror, that Judge Costantino should at least be allowed to see a submission from the government, an F3I 302, some report, extracting the name of the informant but detailing at least what the allegations are. That did not occur.

At the hearing, your Honor, that was conducted in open court, the evidence that was submitted by the government, in our judgment, was woefully inadequate and did not reach the standard that the Court would reach in order to determine jury tampering.

We have, as an example, which is on the public record, an affidavit that was submitted by an FBI agent who testified that he had no knowledge as to the contents of that affidavit and whether the facts contained in that affidavit were, in fact, true. We established that the agent who was in possession of that information was in fact in the courthouse that day. It seemed to us, your Honor, that we were at least entitled to examine that FBI agent without disclosing the source of his information, just determining what the information was.

For all of those reasons and further reasons we've expressed in our brief, your Honor, we suggested that these

proceedings have forced us into a position where we now have less than 12 jurors who can be fair. In that type of situation, your Honor, it seems to us that those jurors must be excused.

However, your Honor, we are not -- and I must state this as clearly as I can for the record -- moving for a mistrial in this case. Whether or not it is a determination that this case ends on a basis of manifest necessity so that jeopardy does not apply to a second retrial, if, in effect, there is one, is an issue, we feel, to be decided by the judge who is going to handle the retrial of this case the next time around. It is simply not an issue for this Court.

I point out one further thing, your Honor. The record itself in this trial speaks for itself. Whether or not the Government's positions is correct that the proof against these defendants was, in fact, overwhelming, the record will reveal.

However, since the government chose to put in its memorandum detailed facts of why there is proof of overwhelming guilt against each of these defendants, we were forced in the limited time available to us to make additions to that record and to put in our papers exactly what occurred during the trial which is a strong indication, we believe, your Honor, that the Government's position is not as it states.

I call to the Court's attention that we are talking about a trial that began with jury selection in April,

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commenced in June and we are now here in the month of January. The government has placed on the record the overwhelming evidence of guilt of these defendants without any indication as to what a defense would be in this case. We have heard nothing about that. We have not had, if I may say, our turn at bat, but just on what happened during this trial I think your Honor will find -- the Court will find most respectfully -- that the government's position that we have lost this proceeding and, therefore, it was a reason for these defendants or some of them or any of them to attempt to tamper with the jury is faulty in and of itself.

Further than that, your Honor, I would rely on our papers and I would ask the Court review those papers prior to making any decision in this case. If your Honor wishes further argument in that regard, we would be happy to comply with that.

With regard to the Government's new submission, this affidavit, I have an argument, your Honor. It's an argument, quite frankly, that I cannot make on the basis of this affidavit. I think the fact that the government filed this affidavit, what's contained in this affidavit has absolutely no bearing in this case as to the determination as to whether or not any person in this case, in this trial, attempted to tamper with a juror.

Our position is, Judge, we have been placed in this

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months into a trial and, quite frankly, Judge, and I say this with as much candor as I possibly can. I've been before each judge here over the years that I've practiced as many of my brethren have, we spent through 3:00 o'clock, 4:00 o'clock and 5:00 o'clock in the morning attempting to determine what alternatives we could come up with to try to salvage this prosecution.

No one, especially my client, who has been in this courthouse for two years -- and this is his second trial, your Honor -- wants this trial to abort, but I as his attorney on the basis of the answers that we've received from jurors in this case and what has happened by virtue of the United States Attorney's action cannot see how we can go forward with a fair and impartial jury in this particular case, sir.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Any other defense counsel wish to be heard?

MR. HOFFMAN: Yes, your Honor.

Very briefly Mr. Fischetti has -- I represent Angelo Ruggiero. Mr. Fischetti has basically stated our overall position. I want to supplement briefly, to keep in mind we have papers we submitted and ask your Honors to read.

3ut to be specific in terms of supplementing it, it's our position the voir dire which was originally done by Judge Costantino which was requested by the government based on

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sealed papers that were submitted to him and which the defense knew nothing about until after it occurred was, in fact, a voir dire which the government expected based on their moving papers for that voir dire to show that the jury had been in some way tampered with.

When that jury answered in a manner not to show that, that should have been the end of it. At that point I believe they were surprised. At that point they came forth, asked for a hearing which ordinarily is asked for to get the voir dire. That hearing caused the resultant publicity and the resultant problems.

A few days later, as the result of that hearing, when the jury was voir dired again in open court, the jurors answered in the way in which they did. I just want to make it very clear it's our position that the original hearing — excuse me, the original voir dire is usually what you get if you succeed at a hearing. They succeeded in getting that based on their application. When they didn't like it they asked for a hearing and the hearing caused the problems we now have.

The additional point I would like to make to the Court is that, again, because it's under seal without spelling it out, the affidavit that was just submitted with a particular exhibit and I just read briefly, I believe not only as Mr. Fischetti says has no bearing on this matter, but may be --

and I haven't had a chance to sit down with the rule, it irks me, I want to alert your Honor to it -- may be an 11(e) violation.

If you look at the exhibit because I don't think that exhibit and the surrounding reasons for it belong in any kind of proceeding as per 11(e).

Thank you, your Honor.

MR. 3RAFFMAN: Excuse me, your Honor, my name is 3enjamin 3raffman. I represent the defendant Mark Reiter.

Very briefly, sir, because the matter is under seal, if I could respectfully request that your Honor refer to page 2 of the Government's most recent submission, just so the record is accurate.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Which submission are you referring to?

MR. 3RAFFMAN: The affidavit of Mr. Maloney submitted just a moment ago, page 2, your Honor, with respect to the defendant Mark Reiter. That simply is inaccurate. I want the record to reflect that, that Mr. Reiter was never part of any 11(e) proceeding nor was his counsel ever in negotiation with the government as alleged in the affidavit.

I agree with Mr. Fischetti and Mr. Hoffman that that affidavit and that exhibit annexed thereto has really no bearing on this proceeding. What I would like to say, sir, most respectfully, to this entire court is that your Honors

please keep in the forefront of your mind as you review this matter, that there are, indeed, individuals on trial here, and not even the government has alleged that each of the defendants has participated in any misconduct.

With respect to the defendant Mark Reiter, your Honor, I would just simply point out when this trial began many, many months ago and continuously thereafter, Mr. Reiter had a serious double jeopardy issue which wound its way up in the Second Circuit, back down and we went to trial, but the fact remains Mr. Reiter was acquitted in the Southern District for a conspiracy that dated the same conspiracy charged in this indictment.

Accordingly, before this trial started, on behalf of Mr. Reiter, moved for a severance on his behalf claiming that the case against Mr. Reiter and I think the government agreed, could be tried separately in one week.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: We're not really interested in that.

JUDGE COSTANTINO: That argument was made before me many times, need not be made here. That's not what we're here for.

MR. 3RAFFMAN: I ask the Court on the issue before the Court to consider, most respectfully, the concern we have if the government is not willing to disclose the underlying information even to this Court, then the dangerous precedent

that would set if the government in this or any other jurisdiction that looks to this decision were to decide that a trial should be aborted. It is very easy for a confidential source to whisper something to a government agent. As long as that information is never put to a test we have no way of knowing whether the information is reliable or made in good faith.

Thank you.

MR. HOFFMAN: If I may, I'm sorry, one point I left out. It's this. Your Honor asked our concern, our position vis-a-vis a finding made by this Court. As you'll see in our papers, but I want to direct you to it, my feeling is that before any finding should be made in terms of the basis for these jurors -- perhaps losing the jury, perhaps having a mistrial, that a hearing is appropriate on that issue and that at such a hearing members of the government might be called as witnesses and that there's case law for the Court to consider that jurors themselves might well be questioned.

Toward that end I would ask your Honors to keep in mind that we may be making an application according to what the Court ultimately determines to be allowed to question jurors under Court supervision. That's a very, very important aspect.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Thank you. Any other defense counsel?

MR. FISCHETTI: One final word, your Honor. I'm sorry, it's an extraordinary proceeding. I'm speaking to our defense counsel as I rise, but your Honor, it seems to me, it seems to us, that the only question before this bench is whether or not this trial can go forward, not the reason, not the good faith or bad faith of the government in this particular instance because we feel, sir, that once that decision is made that the trial cannot go forward, if that is the decision, then we have certain rights and certain rights to a hearing before the next judge or any judge to make a determination on how it was caused. As Mr. Hoffman said, we would be able to call witnesses.

We suggest to this tribunal the question before this Court is whether or not the trial can go forward in its present form. Other than that, we feel that we have certain rights that must be preserved.

CHIEF JUDGE WEINSTEIN: Thank you.

Does the government wish to respond?

MR. MALONEY: Yes, very briefly, your Honor.

Your Honor, we had a duty to bring this motion. Had we not brought it, had there been a conviction, we would have been attacked for not bringing this information to the Court.

As to the good faith of bringing their case, bringing this motion, I think our memorandum submitted would answer that, certainly the affidavit which is under seal just

submitted to the Court bespeaks of that.

Finally, a senior federal trial judge who sat through 8 months of this case, I think, can pass on the weight of the Government's evidence in this case.

As for the publicity engendered by this hearing, from the very beginning the government pressed for sequestration.

The defendants vigourously opposed it. Not only opposed it but had public television press conference in front of this courthouse and on radio. Now, because of that, probably, we have some jurors who can no longer sit.

I have nothing further to add, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court is adjourned. Make sure we have sufficient copies of that record, please. The clerk will collect the copies and bring them.

(Whereupon this matter was concluded for this date.)

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